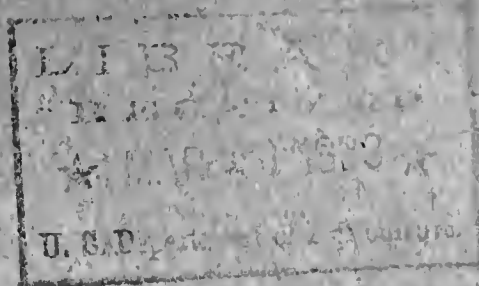


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Oregon Bulb Farms Inc.

1933

Growers of New and Internationally
Famous Varieties of

Daffodils

Miniature Daffodils

Dutch Iris

Spanish Iris

Montbretia

Earlham Hybrids

ADDRESS all MAIL to BORING, OREGON

TELEGRAMS to GRESHAM, OREGON

**FARMS are 22 MILES EAST of PORTLAND, OREGON
near DODGE PARK**

**Agents for
DE GRAAFF BROTHERS
Noordwijk - Holland**

Oregon Bulb Farms, Inc.

Mail: Route 1, Boring, Oregon

Phone: Gresham 6183

Wires: Oregon Bulb Farms, Gresham

The farms are located near Dodge Park, a municipal camping ground on the Sandy River, 23 miles east of Portland. They are open to visitors every day of the week, including Sundays.

Driving from Portland, the best road is to cross Ross Island Bridge, go straight east on Powell Boulevard through Gresham and follow the signs to Dodge or to the Bulb Farm.


Visitors having business with the farms will be met by auto in Portland or Gresham. Please telephone Gresham 6183.

Attention is drawn to the Miniature Daffodils, many of which are offered for the first time commercially in this country, and to the **drastically** reduced prices of the various novelties.

TERMS OF SALE.

ORDERS: Prices of all our offers are quoted net, subject to market fluctuations and to stocks being unsold.
Verbal agreements will not be considered.
All orders are accepted subject to satisfactory crops.
By placing orders, buyers are considered to agree with these terms.
All goods are sold f.o.b. warehouse and travel at purchaser's risk and expense.
Unless orders to the contrary are given, insurance will be provided for at purchaser's cost.

ACCOUNTS: All accounts are strictly due 3 months after date of invoice. 2 % for cash is allowed for payments within 30 days after date of invoice.
Complaints or claims about the quality of goods supplied cannot be entertained unless made immediately upon receipt of same.
No warranty is given express or implied and we will not be in any way responsible for the results of planting or forcing of any bulbs and roots we send out, but we guarantee all varieties to be true to name and description.
Cases and packing, together with freight, forwarding and insurance charges will be collected on delivery.
If at the time of shipment purchasers have not yet settled their previous year's accounts, or in the case of unknown customers they cannot supply sufficiently good references or in the case of unsatisfactory information, we shall be compelled to cancel any orders placed with us.

 Large buyers should write for quotations, as all prices are subject to crop and market changes and to stocks being unsold.

American-grown Bulbs.

The hardy narcissus, iris and montbretias offered on the following pages are grown by us at our farms, twenty three miles east of Portland, Oregon.

In addition to those listed we grow about five hundred varieties of daffodil bulbs, including most of the newest and rarest varieties of new seedling daffodils, raised by the most famous and expert hybridizers in Holland, England, Ireland and Scotland. Our new machinery, developed at our farms, has enabled us to lower the production price and we have decided to give customers the full advantage of this.

It will be found that we are now offering our American-grown novelties at the same cost as prevailing in England or Holland.

Since particular care has been taken to eliminate all pests and diseases, we guarantee our bulbs to be clean, firm and healthy. The bulbs are inspected both by state and federal inspectors and carry their inspection tags.

The contents of this catalogue are not copyrighted; if suitable any descriptive matter may be freely used.

We have a very complete collection of photographs and color plates suitable for reproduction in catalogues, magazines etc., which we will gladly lend to any of our customers for use in their publicity.

Classification of Daffodils

of the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

The eleven divisions are as follows:—

TRUMPET DAFFODILS. — Division 1.

Distinguishing character—Trumpet or crown as long or longer than the perianth

- (a) Varieties with yellow or lemon-colored trumpets, and perianth of same shade or lighter (but not white).
- (b) Varieties with white trumpet and perianth.
- (c) Bi-color varieties, i.e., those having a white or whitish perianth and a trumpet colored yellow, lemon, or primrose, etc.

INCOMPARABILIS. — Division 2.

Distinguished character—Cup or crown not less than one-third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments.

- (a) Yellow shades with or without red coloring on the cup.
- (b) Bi-color varieties with white or whitish perianth, and self-yellow, red-stained, or red cup.

BARRII (INCORPORATING BURBIDGEI). — Division 3.

Distinguishing character—Cup or crown less than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

- (a) Yellow shades, with or without red coloring on the cup.
- (b) Bi-color varieties with white or whitish perianth and self-yellow, red-stained, or red cup.

LEEDSII. — Division 4.

Distinguishing character—Perianth white, and cup or crown white, cream or pale citron, sometimes tinged with pink or apricot.

- (a) Cup or crown not less than one-third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments.
- (b) Cup or crown less than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

TRIANDRUS HYBRIDS. — Division 5.

All varieties obviously containing *N. triandrus* blood, such as **Queen of Spain**, **Moonshine**, **Pearly Queen** and **Agnes Harvey**.

- (a) Cup or crown not less than one-third, but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments.
- (b) Cup or crown less than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

CYCLAMINEUS HYBRIDS. — Division 6.

JONQUILLA HYBRIDS. — Division 7.—All varieties of *N. Jonquilla* parentage, such as Buttercup, *odorus*, etc.

TAZETTA and TAZETTA HYBRIDS. — Division 8.—To include *N. Tridymus*, *poetaz* varieties, the Dutch varieties of *Polyanthus Narcissus*, *N. biflorus*, *N. Muzart* and *N. intermedius*.

POETICUS VARIETIES. — Division 9.

DOUBLE VARIETIES. — Division 10.

VARIOUS. — Division 11.—To include *N. Bulbocodium*, *N. cyclamineus*, *N. triandrus*, *N. juncifolius*, *N. gracilis*, *N. Jonquilla*, *N. Tazetta* (sp), *N. Viridiflorus*, etc.

Attention is drawn to "A Tentative List of Tulip Names" and the "Classified List of Daffodil Names", both published by The Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London, England. These lists are indispensable for all those interested in daffodils or tulips, as they give the correct names, synonyms, name of raiser, and in the tulip list, a short color description.

Outdoor Culture of Daffodils.

Daffodils thrive in any good garden soil, preferably deep well-drained loam. Deep preparation of the soil is necessary, and old rotted manure or compost may be worked in 16 or 18 inches below the surface, so as not to come in direct contact with the bulbs. **Fresh manure should never be used.**

Plant in the early fall, especially Poeticus types. The more vigorous, larger varieties may be planted as late as December, but early planting is best.

In medium soils, cover the bulbs about twice their depth, and a little deeper in the lighter soils. The average for most sorts is three to four inches from the top of the bulb. Set the bulbs at a uniform depth, otherwise they may flower irregularly.

Naturalizing.

Daffodils planted in clusters in the foreground of shrubbery, or sown broadcast through woodlands, along hillsides, in meadows or lawns, and planted where they fall, give a most pleasing natural effect. They will increase in beauty and number without special care and become permanently established.

In heavy soils the most vigorous varieties should be used. More pleasing effects result from grouping the various types, such as all trumpet types, all Poeticus types, etc. Special mixtures of the different groups are listed on page 7.

Culture of Daffodils in Pots or Boxes.

Daffodils should be potted in September or October in good loamy soil, adding a little sand or leaf mould and a small amount of bone flour. (About two pounds to the bushel of soil.)

The old pots must be washed thoroughly and allowed to dry before using. New pots should be soaked. Provide drainage by placing pieces of charcoal or fragments of pots over the drainage hole. A little ground peat in the bottom regulates drainage, retaining moisture.

After ten or twelve weeks they may be removed indoors for flowering. Select the earliest varieties first, thus extending the flowering season.

Do not bring them into a warm temperature. 50 to 60° is best at first. Do not give any bottom heat. Later when the flower buds are well advanced the temperature may be increased to not more than 65°.

When the pots are first brought to the light, the tender shoots may be covered for a day or two with an inverted flower pot to prevent injury from light or drafts. A little weak liquid manure once a week, until buds burst, will hasten the flowers after growth has started.

Always have plenty of light and air.

NOTE: Suggestions for growing miniature narcissi are given under their various classes.

For Garden Clubs and Exhibitions.

We offer the following select list of new daffodils which are now available in sufficient volume for general distribution at prices that place them within reach of all flower lovers.

	per 100
Yellow Trumpets, page 8	
Aerolite	\$ 10.—
Alasnam	15.—
Hector Treub	20.—
Cleopatra	8.—
King Lear	10.—
Olympia	7.50
Tresserve	7.50

White Trumpets, page 10

Eve	16.—
La Vestale	10.—
Mad. Krelage	10.—
Silver Glory	10.—

Bicolor Trumpets, page 13

Dick	6.—
Spring Glory	6.—

Incomparabilis, page 14

Bernardino	6.—
Croesus	10.—
Donatello	8.—
Gallipoli	24.—
Mi-Careme	25.—
Stella Pratt	40.—

Barrii, page 19

Arthur Bowman	20.—
Alcida	10.—
Alcibiades	20.—
Bohemienne	10.—
Cinderella	12.—
Diana Kasner	10.—
Dosoris	5.—
Early Surprise	6.—
Firetail	20.—
Frau Margaret Hohmann .	10.—
Freifrau	8.—
Mrs. Barclay	20.—

	per 100
Muriel	10.—
Nannie Nun	8.—
Nursemaid	12.—
Odysseus	10.—
Sunrise	6.—
Vulcanus	20.—

Leedsii, page 24

Arion	6.—
Duke of Marlborough	10.—
Empire	8.—
Gainsborough	12.—
Hera	6.—
Louis Capet	8.—
Mrs. Nette O'Melveny	8.—
Silver Star	12.—

Triandrus Hybrids, page 26

Agnes Harvey	8.—
Moonshine	20.—
Mrs. Alfred Pearson	8.—

Jonquilla Hybrids, page 28

Buttercup	6.—
Golden Sceptre	5.—
Tullus Hostilius	6.—
True Jonquilla Simplex ...	5.—
Jonquilla Plenus, the double	
Jonquil	5.—

Poeticus, page 32

Edwina	24.—
Melinde	8.—
Rupert Brooke	20.—
Ornatus Maximus	6.—

Doubles, page 33

Indian Chief	60.—
Snowsprite	10.—
Twink	20.—

Miniature Daffodils of the Rock Garden.

The following are charming little subjects for rock work, where their dainty flowers are seen to perfection. They should be left undisturbed for years, and if happy, will soon establish themselves and afford a lovely picture in early spring. All the *Bulbocodium* (except *monophyllum*) and the *Cyclamineus* like moisture, and should therefore be planted at the foot of the rockery. *Bulbocodium monophyllum* flourishes in a warm dry sheltered situation planted in almost pure sand; when coming into bloom, give water freely. *Triandrus albus* (Angel's Tears) and *Juncifolius* delight in partial shade and a light gritty soil and should be given a well-drained position.

We have been very fortunate in obtaining nice stocks of these very scarce and rare daffodils. Most of them had to be collected especially for us in the mountains of Spain and Portugal and on the North Coast of Africa. We are now growing these charming little daffodils from seed and have had very good results.

Full descriptions of the following miniature daffodils will be found in the body of the catalogue under their respective classes.

	per 100	p. 100		p. 100
<i>Narcissus Bulbocodium</i> , page 35			<i>Cyclamineus</i> , p. 27	12.—
<i>Citrinus</i> (sulphur) \$ 8.—			<i>Juncifolius</i> , p. 35 ..	12.—
<i>monophyllum</i>			<i>Minimus</i> , p. 9	14.—
(white) 8.—			<i>Minor</i> , p. 9	40.—
<i>conspicuus</i>			<i>Moschatus</i> , p. 11 .	16.—
(yellow) 6.—			<i>Nanus</i> , p. 10	10.—
<i>Canaliculatus</i> , p. 31	8.—		<i>Serotinus</i> , p. 35 ..	25.—
			<i>Triandrus</i> , p. 26	
			<i>albus</i>	6.—
			<i>calathinus</i>	40.—
			<i>pulchellus</i>	24.—
			<i>concolor</i>	30.—
			<i>W. P. Milner</i> , p. 12	10.—


Various hybrids suitable for the rock garden.

	per 100		per 100
<i>Triandrus</i> hybrids,		<i>Cyclamineus</i> hybrids,	
Queen of Spain	\$ 8.—	February Gold	20.—
Agnes Harvey	8.—	March Sunshine	40.—
Mrs. Alfred Pearson	8.—	<i>Jonquilla Simplex</i>	4.—
Moonshine	20.—	„ flore pleno	5.—
Pearly Queen	20.—		

Daffodils and Narcissi for Naturalizing.

Our mixtures are especially made up from named varieties and are greatly superior to the cheap mixtures frequently sold. We do not grow any mixed daffodils and we only select varieties that are especially adapted for naturalizing. They may be relied upon to give an abundant supply of flowers over a long period.

We offer the following mixtures:

	p. 100 \$	p. 1000 \$
Flower Border and Naturalizing Mixture—A superior mixture of yellow, bicolor and white trumpets, showy varieties of Barrii, Incomparabilis and Leedsii, Jonquils and Poeticus for grouping in the flower border. An ideal cut flower mixture	4.—	30.—
Seedling Yellow Trumpets Mixed—All pure golden-yellow trumpets of the King Alfred, Minister Talma group	4.—	36.—
Seedling White Trumpets Mixed—Made up from hybrids of Peter Barr, Madam de Graaff and many others	4.—	36.—
Seedling Bicolor Trumpets Mixed—Choice hybrids of the Spring Glory, Vanilla and Victoria class	4.—	36.—
Seedling Red Cupped Varieties Mixed—A most attractive mixture made up from Barrii, Incomparabilis and other short-cupped groups	4.—	36.—
Seedling Bunch Flowered Varieties Mixed—Made up from Poetaz, Polyanthus and Jonquil groups	4.—	30.—
 Standard Mixture	3.—	25.—

For large amounts and special mixtures prices on application.

To produce best effects in naturalizing, each group should be planted separately. The varieties in each mixture have been selected so as to give a continuous flowering for a month or more each year.

Yellow Trumpet Daffodils.

Division 1a: Trumpet as long or longer than perianth segments, trumpet lemon, yellow or sulphur colored, with perianths of same shade but not of white.

	each \$	per 100 \$
AEROLITE (De Graaff) 1923—Here is a golden daffodil that is sure to replace many of the present varieties as it becomes available; the large flower is beautifully proportioned, giving the impression of gracefulness, despite its size; perianth deep primrose, with a pure medium-yellow trumpet which is left in bold relief by the broad pointed star formed by the flat opening outer petals, an inch and a half wide; medium early, but remains until late, and is one of the longest lasting of all daffodils either in the garden or after being cut		10.—
ALASKA (De Graaff) 1928—Giant flower of deepest gold; more graceful than most of the giant Ajax varieties as the trumpet is deeply frilled and recurved	3.—	
ALASNAM (De Graaff) 1923—Wide, short, densely frilled trumpet of pure deep yellow, a shade deeper than the perianth; finely placed with good neck; flower "looks you in the eye"; excellent for landscape groups, also for forcing; very early		15.—
BEN HUR (De Graaff) 1927—A glorious "loud speaker" trumpet, deeply frilled of pure Roman gold, 2½" across at the mouth; in spite of its immense size the whole flower is finely proportioned, one of the best of the new giant trumpets, A. M. 1930	3.—	
CLEOPATRA (Barr) 1903—A splendid flower which has won many awards and is well known everywhere; lemon-yellow perianth overlapping petals; trumpet light yellow; very late, A. M. 1913		8.—
DIOTIMA (De Graaff) 1927—Considered by many experts as the very best of the new super-giant yellow trumpets; despite its huge size (perianth being five to six inches across) the whole flower is beautifully proportioned and is carried gracefully on flattened tapering stems, two feet tall, entirely free from the amaryllis-like stiffness of many of the giant trumpets; the broad over-lapping petals form a star shaped perianth of medium deep primrose, trumpet somewhat more deeply colored; undoubtedly one of the top-notchers for many years to come	6.—	
DUCHANEL (De Graaff) 1923—A beautifully balanced flower of giant size — a strikingly clear self yellow, widely flaring trumpet is deeply frilled. Especially valuable as it is very late, an outstanding show flower		50.—
EMPEROR (Backhouse) 1890—Perianth primrose, trumpet darker, a forcing and bedding flower of proven merits		4.—
FANTIN LATOUR (De Graaff) 1914—Very deep golden yellow throughout, an immense bloom excellent for exhibition and the garden; medium early, A. M. 1915		80.—

Yellow Trumpet Daffodils — continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
GIANT KILLER (De Graaff) 1927—Long, straight frilled trumpet, rich yellow, lighter at base, and with deep primrose perianth; somewhat similar to Van Waveren's Giant but deeper in color; vigorous grower		25.—
GOLDEN SPUR —Uniform yellow, the most popular forcing daffodil		4.—
HECTOR TREUB (De Graaff) 1923—Uniform golden yellow, very early		20.—
HENDRIK IBSEN (De Graaff) 1927—A real "golden daffodil" which will appeal strongly to those who do not insist upon size above everything else; a pure self color, and of much more graceful conformation than most of the larger yellow trumpets, with the flower held well above the foliage; very free flowering and very early		30.—
KING ALFRED (Kendall) 1899—One of the finest of all the Yellow Trumpets, F. C. C. 1899		7.50
KING ARTHUR (De Graaff) 1923—One of the finest of all the new Super-giant trumpets; perianth pure rich lemon yellow, with wide, deep golden trumpet; really an improved King Alfred, which should find a place in every garden		20.—
KING LEAR (Barr)—A King Alfred seedling of lighter color, tall and well-proportioned, A. M. 1915		10.—
MAC MAHON (De Graaff) 1927—A splendid deep golden self color with a remarkable metallic sheen, the perianth glittering as if dusted with mica; green coloring of stem runs well up the base of perianth; graceful stem and exceptionally good neck; a King Alfred seedling of great merit	6.—	
MARYLAND (De Graaff) 1928—Yellow perianth and clear, golden yellow trumpet; well proportioned; an extra fine flower which lasts a long time; late		25.—
MATAMAX (De Graaff) 1923—A strong grower and exceptionally tall; clean, golden color, fine substance; very late; King Alfred seedling		20.—
MOUNT ROYAL (De Graaff) 1931—Wide spreading trumpet with perianth having three base petals extra wide, the three inner being narrower and more curved, making a particularly well formed attractive flower	3.—	
MINIMUS, true —The smallest and dwarfest of all Trumpet Daffodils, producing outdoors in February dainty little trumpet flowers of elegant form, rich full yellow, height 3 inches. It likes a peaty soil and may be naturalized in rock gardens or in grass, or grown in pots or pans for the Alpine house; no manure should be given		14.—
MINOR, true —A most graceful and charming very early-flowering miniature daffodil of Maximus form, flowers with full yellow perianth gracefully twisted, the miniature trumpet being elegantly flanged at mouth, height 6 inches. This is one of the most scarce little daffodils and our stock is very limited		40.—
MUSTAPHA (De Graaff) 1923—Another splendid King Alfred seedling; exceptional large flower of very deep gold; substantial petallage; medium late		30.—

Yellow Trumpet Daffodils — continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
NANUS, true. —A charming variety, a miniature yellow trumpet daffodil, larger than Minimus but smaller than Minor, flowers rich full yellow; very dwarf and early, a gem for the rock garden, and for naturalizing on grassy banks, height 4½ inches		10.—
OLYMPIA (Van Waveren) 1900—A much improved and enlarged Emperor, free-flowering and hardy, A. M. 1914		7.50
SILONYX (De Graaff) 1923—Outstanding; very tall growing; with long slim trumpet of deep gold and lemon-yellow perianth; extra fine for cutting; very late		20.—
THOR (De Graaff) 1930—A super-giant with perianth over five inches across, and of exceptionally fine texture and coloring; a 1929 introduction really representing a new type in the Ajax group	24.—	
TRESSERVE (Heere) 1923—One of the leaders among the new giant trumpets; deep canary yellow with a paler perianth, the segments of which reach forward about the trumpet, producing a flower of distinct individuality; the trumpet mouth, 2" across, is deeply lacinated		6.50
WARWICK (De Graaff) 1923—Another of the striking King Alfred seedlings outstanding in every way and very early; refined stem and neck bearing a star-shaped perianth of great substance; golden yellow, with trumpet a shade deeper in color		40.—



White Trumpet Daffodils.

Division Ib: Varieties with white perianth and white or nearly white trumpet including pink or apricot trumpets.

	each \$	per 100 \$
ADA FINCH (De Graaff) 1927—Pure white overlapping perianth, white trumpet, very fine novelty A. M. H. 1927. F. C. C. 1930 ..	10.—	
ALICE KNIGHTS (Barr) 1905—Uniform creamy white, A. M. 1905		6.50
COL D'ANTERNES (De Graaff) 1927—Giant white self-colored pure creamy white, of informal type, with slightly rolled perianth petals; very tall; late		12.—
EGGISHORN (De Graaff) 1927—Uniform cream white; a self-color, of medium height, good for planting in front of taller sorts, or against dark background such as evergreens; late flowering		12.—
EVE (De Graaff) 1928—Of good size, but of such perfect proportions that the name suits it absolutely; a harmony in white and old ivory, with even the pistil and stamens blending into the color scheme; the green and gold shading at the outer base of the trumpet adds to the flower's delightful charm		16.—
JIM (De Graaff) 1927—A very delicate white trumpet with slightly reflexed and curved perianth segments of quite unusual texture; both crimped and lacinated-like primrose silk or delicate apricot brocade. A. M. 1927	6.—	
JUNGFRAU (De Graaff) 1927—One of the most popular of the new white trumpets; pure cream-white perianth with a pale primrose trumpet; a strong grower; very tall; a fine propagator, a great show flower		60.—
LA VESTALE (De Graaff) 1927—Giant trumpet type with pure ivory white perianth, of informal design, with trumpet of deep cream yellow, tall, fine for small groups or naturalizing in dim shade; though of delicate appearance, it is of extra good substance and lasts well; very early, A. M. 1923		10.—
LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN (De Graaff) 1928—An outstanding flower of giant size but beautiful proportions which will appeal to the discriminating; broad overlapping perianth petals of palest primrose, orange at base on the outside; trumpet just a shade deeper at the base, color intensifying toward the mouth; strong grower but a refined flower of delicate and harmonious coloring, A. M. 1926	3.—	
LOVENEST (Backhouse) 1928—One of the very few members of the "pink daffodil" class; among the daintiest of all the trumpets; medium in height with a starry shaped perianth of informal type; nicely proportioned trumpet of saffron yellow turning to apricot pink; delightfully charming at all stages; very early, A. M. 1925		80.—
MAD. DE GRAAFF (De Graaff) 1887—This lovely graceful daffodil was the first of a new class and most famous of the white trumpets, F. C. C. 1887		6.50

White Trumpet Daffodils — continued.		each \$	per 100 \$
MOSCHATUS OF HAWORTH —The snowy white daffodil of the Spanish Pyrenees, a dainty little flower variable in size with drooping perianth. A gem to naturalize in grass and for the rock garden, delighting in partial shade and on grassy slopes facing north. It also makes a charming pot plant, heighth 6 inches			16.—
MRS. E. H. KRELAGE (Krelage) 1910—Really a pale bicolor, but changing to a uniform ivory white. Smooth waxy texture and good form, A. M. 1913			10.—
MRS. JOHN BODGER (De Graaff) 1927—Considered by many the most exquisite of the new trumpets; a semi-dwarf hybrid of medium size, with a pure white star shaped perianth and a good trumpet; wonderful variety for the rock garden or the front of the border; sure to become a great favorite as it has been enthusiastically received at every show		1.—	
MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE (Backhouse) 1906—This is the famous "pink daffodil"; fine informal perianth of ivory white, and beautifully proportioned, slim long trumpet of apricot pink, changing to shell pink at the deeply fringed edge; delicately beautiful but of exceptional substance; long lasting; early; belongs in every collection, A. M. 1923		6.—	
PETER BARR (Barr) 1902—One of the first of the new type white trumpets, but still extremely popular; a large fine flower of medium height and somewhat drooping habit; creamy white cactus-like perianth, and very slim lemon-yellow trumpet; fine for rock garden, and also for naturalizing, as it is now very moderate in price, A. M. 1902			20.—
PRESIDENT CARNOT (De Graaff) 1923—A self-colored creamy white trumpet, of the Olympia type, with perianth petals slightly twisting and reaching forward, adding beauty of form to the charming color harmony			20.—
QUEEN OF DENMARK (De Graaff) 1927—A giant white trumpet with wide deeply cut rim, flushed gold at the base; excellent exhibition variety		3.—	
SILVER GLORY (De Graaff) 1923—A large white trumpet, nicely frilled at edge, good perianth			10.—
W. P. MILNER (Backhouse) 1890—A charming free flowering variety, pure white when forced, highly recommended for rock gardens and naturalizing etc., A. M. 1914			10.—



Bi-color Daffodils.

Division Ic: Bicolor Trumpet Daffodils, with white or whitish perianth and a yellow, lemon or pale primrose trumpet.

	each \$	per 100 \$
DICK (Van Konijnenburg 1908)—A splendid bi-color, fine widely opened and slightly reflexed trumpet, the bulbs are particularly hardy, F. C. C. 1908		6.—
JEFTA (De Graaff 1927)—Very delicately colored giant trumpet of moderate size; cream colored perianth and pale lemon trumpet slightly recurved at mouth; King Alfred seedling, early		20.—
OCTAVIANUS (De Graaff 1929)—Exceptional flower of beautiful proportion and finish, with a large recurved deep trumpet supported by an exceptionally substantial perianth; good stem and up-looking flower; the perianth is pale primrose and the trumpet a pure moon yellow when opening, giving the effect of moonlight through mist. When fully open the perianth turns slightly paler, justifying its classification under this class	6.—	
ROBERT E. LEE (De Graaff 1928)—A striking new giant bi-color with frilled lemon-yellow trumpet, 2" across; perianth pale citron; outstanding on the show bench, A. M. 1928	6.—	
SPRING GLORY (De Groot 1914)—Still a favorite both for the garden and for forcing; pure yellow trumpet, slightly paler perianth, excellent stem, and always free blooming		6.—
SYLVANITE (De Graaff 1930)—A striking new variety with broad overlapping perianth of creamy white, and light canary trumpet; strong grower, but graceful in habit		12.—
VAN WAVEREN'S GIANT (Van Waveren 1900)—Enormous flower with deep yellow trumpet, well opened; perianth pale yellow with outer petals exceptionally broad and inner ones usually slightly twisted making the flower more graceful		10.—
VICTORIA (Van Veen 1897)—A standard commercial flower for forcing		5.—
WEARDALE PERFECTION (Backhouse 1894)—An old variety still deservedly popular; broad overlapping perianth with trace of gold down center of each cream white petal; graceful trumpet of good proportions, and uniform clear, deep canary-yellow, F. C. C. 1894		10.—

Incomparabilis Narcissus.

Division II: Incomparabilis, cup or crown measuring from one-third to nearly the length of the perianth segments.

	each \$	per 100 \$
ABELARD (Backhouse 1927)—Broad yellow cup, orange tint at edge, and showy orange anthers, supported by broad primrose perianth of exceptionally good substance; beautiful in the unfolding bud, and unusually long lasting flower, A. M. 1928	8.—	
ADLER (De Graaff 1929)—A universal favorite both among exhibitors and amateurs; a really marvellous flower with perianth of the purest white, overlapping and opening nearly flat, circular in outline and 4" across, with a beautifully proportioned cup of pure chrome yellow, shading to blood-orange at the deeply frilled edge; the most admired flower in many large collections, A. M. 1928	20.—	
ARIZONA (Backhouse 1928)—A seedling of the internationally famous Gallipoli, with better neck; star shaped perianth with broad creamy yellow reflexed petals, and cup of chrome yellow shading to blood orange; unusual and beautiful	6.—	
BARTHOLD MERYAN (Backhouse 1927)—White perianth with gold-dust sheen at base; cup saffron yellow, deep orange frill	6.—	
BENNETT HALE (Backhouse 1927)—A giant flower, 4½" across, of loose construction; perianth pure white star-shaped, fine deep yellow cup, shading to orange at the margin	3.—	
BERNARDINO (Worsley 1907)—Perianth creamy white, cup yellow edged orange, very free-flowering, good grower, recommended		6.—
BETTY KING (Backhouse 1927)—Pure white, broad petaled well formed perianth, with cup of glowing deep orange-red; a favorite on the show bench	4.—	
CALVIN COOLIDGE (De Graaff 1927)—Broad overlapping perianth, deep cream yellow with fiery orange cup; good show-flower	16.—	
CARMENCITA (De Graaff 1929)—Overlapping perianth of pure white; cup a uniform pure orange; flower of refined form, beautiful in its simplicity, A. M. 1928	40.—	
CROESUS (J. C. Williams 1912)—Universally popular both for the garden and for exhibition; light canary-yellow perianth of perfect form, with outer petals nearly touching, the inner ones overlapping, opening flat; broad fluted cup of rich orange to base; substantial, free-flowering, and a fine propagator; desirable in every way, F. C. C. 1912		10.—
DONATELLO (De Graaff 1927)—Very attractive moderately priced flower which will appeal to the discriminating; light primrose perianth, slightly reflexed, with overlapping petals giving a golden effect, supporting a pure deep yellow trumpet of beautiful design, ruffled and frilled and of a uniform pure yellow; medium late ..		8.—

Incomparabilis Narcissus — continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
FLORIDA (Backhouse 1927)—A glorious bloom of informal, semi-cactus type; deep primrose perianth with petals of fine substance, standing freely away from base of deep trumpet, chrome yellow on outside, tinged orange inside of frill, and curled and twisted orange anthers; unusual in both form and coloring; strong grower, and free-flowering, A. M. 1931	8.—	
FRANCISCA DRAKE (Backhouse 1926)—It is impossible to describe adequately the beauty of this unusual flower of a distinct new type; the pure white perianth petals are of unusual substance, an inch and a half wide, and tinted gold at the base, which shows through on the outside; the cup, wide and deep, is golden yellow at the base, changing gradually to flame orange at the densely frilled edge; the flowers are held well above the fine foliage and give the effect of a flock of white seagulls taking flight; strong-growing and very free-flowering, A. M. 1926		50.—
GALLIPOLI (Brodie 1923)—World famous variety, citron-yellow perianth; cup deeply fluted to base, and with a double frill effect at edge, is yellow, shading to vivid orange; buds and flowers somewhat drooping; very decorative. A cross between Bernardino and Will Scarlet		24.—
GERTRUDE HASTINGS (De Graaff 1930)—One of the most perfectly formed of the large-cupped Poeticus hybrids; petals pure white daintily tipped, cup yellow, shading to orange	2.—	
GHANDI (Backhouse 1927)—Fine broad petaled, light primrose perianth, with a deep broad cup of intense orange at the edge, changing to chrome yellow at the base; striking and unusually beautiful flower; late	3.—	
GLORIA MUNDI (Backhouse 1887)—Star shaped yellow perianth with deep cup of yellow-edged red. F. C. C. 1908		6.—
GREAT WARLEY (Engleheart 1904)—One of the first of the new Giant Incomparabilis, a splendid flower even when judged by modern standards; perianth overlapping, pure white, star form, and megaphone-shaped trumpet of rich light golden yellow, an even tone from base to frill, F. C. C. 1912		20.—
HOMESPUN (Engleheart 1907)—Flat star shaped perianth of light canary-yellow, with fluted cup of deep primrose-yellow, harmonizing; flowers held well above the foliage; an old variety, but a fine flower, excellent for naturalizing, A. M. 1907		6.—
JEFFERSON DAVIS (Backhouse 1929)—Cup deep orange yellow, shading to pure orange, supported by fine perianth with three inner petals slightly twisted; splendid flower of artistic design ..	12.—	
JOCUNDA (De Graaff 1928)—One of the finest of the new novelties; striking color contrast in the pure white overlapping perianth and the frilled cup of dark blood red; wonderful show flower, A. M. 1928	24.—	

Incomparabilis Narcissus — continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
JOHN EVELYN (Copeland 1920)—Deservedly an international favorite; outstanding among the new Incomparabilis hybrids; flatly opening perianth, 4 to 5" across, with a flat cup nearly 2" in diameter, densely frilled, the perianth being pure white, without trace of shading, and the cup lemon yellow and fluted or shirred to the base; good neck; strong grower; free-flowering and a good propagator; one of the greatest daffodils of the present day and for years to come, F. C. C. 1924		60.—
L'AIGLON (De Graaff 1930)—Splendid novelty, outstanding among hundreds of fine varieties; star-shaped cream-primrose perianth and chrome yellow cup with deeply fringed edge of burning scarlet-orange; unsurpassed for the show table	24.—	
LOUDSPEAKER (Backhouse 1927)—Among all the fine daffodils of recent introduction, no other has more quickly made a name for itself; a flower of great size, 4½" across, with wide flaring trumpet 2" across, the whole flower being finely proportioned, and borne on a tall stem with a good neck; in color the perianth is pure citron yellow, and the cup chrome yellow, deepening slightly at the frilled edge; conspicuous styles of the same shade as the perianth add to its beauty; outstanding and in every way a satisfactory, as well as a sensational flower, both in the gardener and on the show table	3.—	
MARY LONGSTREET (Backhouse 1927)—Beautifully formed flat flower on tall gracefully slim-necked stem; broad overlapping perianth, with petals creamy white tinted gold at edges, forms an unusual background for the flaring deeply crinkled cup of uniform blood orange; very handsome and unusual novelty	12.—	
MERCURIUS (De Graaff 1930)—Very tall and outstanding; bright primrose perianth and pure yellow trumpet of Loudspeaker type, with a tint of orange in the frills; very vigorous grower; mediumly late, A. M. 1928	8.—	
MI-CAREME (Backhouse 1927)—Another of the Loudspeaker type, perianth somewhat lighter, trumpet deeper in color; less flaring and more deeply frilled; a little earlier than Loudspeaker; this variety, with Mercurius and Loudspeaker, make a wonderful trio of a distinctly new type		25.—
MILFORD-HAVEN (Backhouse 1927)—Fine flower with cream-white perianth and wide cup ruffled and deeply frilled at edge, chrome yellow at base and shading into rich orange scarlet, the same gorgeous color combination as in the Montbretia, "His Majesty", A. M. 1926		40.—
MRS. GEORGE CHANDLER (De Graaff 1927)—Light citron perianth, the outer petals very broad; cup of pure chrome-yellow, double frilled, deeply lacinated, shading on the inside to deep orange, A. M. 1927	6.—	

Incomparabilis Narcissus — continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
ORANGE KING (Backhouse 1927)—A gorgeous flower of substantial build and unusually long lasting; perianth light citron, supporting a wide, deep and densely frilled cup, chrome yellow at base, changing to vivid flaming orange in a broad band extending half an inch down, both inside and outside, from the frill; mediumly late, A. M. 1926	20.—	
ORANGE OPHELIA (Backhouse 1929)—One of the finest introductions of 1928; finely built perianth of cream-white, and deep cup with dense frill of the same shade as the popular Orange King Calendula; very late	16.—	
ORANGE SUN (Backhouse 1927)—Perfectly formed flat opening perianth of pale primrose; beautifully proportioned trumpet of deep primrose, with orange fringed frill; very pleasing color harmony, A. M. 1926	30.—	
PEDESTAL (Crosfield 1908)—Extremely dainty, nicely formed flower, with perianth citron colored, changing to light primrose, and a deep cup of pure yellow, intensifying to red at the margin; good variety for the rock garden or for naturalizing		16.—
PETRONIUS (Backhouse 1927)—Creamy white perianth of informal build, star-shaped, with deep, densely frilled trumpet, yellow outside and golden orange inside; late		40.—
PHOEBE (Backhouse 1929)—Beautiful flatly opened star shaped perianth of cream-white, with flaring cup very densely frilled, chrome yellow deepening to sunrise orange at the edge	6.—	
PYGMALION (Backhouse 1929)—Extra large perianth of pale citron, and a deep trumpet of orange yellow shading to blood orange at the nicely frilled edge; broad strong foliage and tall stem with upright neck, holding the flower well aloft; extra fine	12.—	
RED CROSS (Backhouse 1928)—Famous throughout the daffodil world, extra large, strong flower, opening flat, primrose yellow perianth, and deep yellow cup densely frilled, of deep orange; substantial and long lasting, and fine both in the garden and for exhibition, F. C. C. 1923		80.—
RED EYE (Cartwright 1916)—A very tall variety with citron colored perianth; beautiful proportions; heavily frilled cup of pure chrome yellow self-color throughout with no trace of orange; fine for the show bench; late	4.—	
SHEHERAZADE (Backhouse 1927)—A very tall variety with citron colored perianth; beautiful proportions; heavily frilled cup of pure chrome yellow self-color throughout with no trace of orange, A. M. 1930	6.—	
SHERMAN (De Graaff 1929)—Bold broad-petaled overlapping perianth of creamy-white, and heavily frilled cup of deep orange-yellow, with conspicuous apricot anthers; buds hang down but flowers stand up well, making a pretty contrast; late	8.—	
SIR WATKIN (Backhouse 1884)—Perianth sulphur, cup yellow tinged orange		6.—
SPARTACUS (Backhouse 1927)—Extra fine overlapping white perianth, with flaring cup of golden yellow	2.—	

Incomparabilis Narcissus — continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
STELLA PRATT (Backhouse 1923)—Not unlike Red Cross, star-shaped perianth of light primrose, deep yellow trumpet, shading to orange		40.—
TAGORE (Backhouse 1928)—Mediumly tall, very beautifully proportioned flower of trumpet type; perianth primrose and straight trumpet of clear yellow	4.—	
TAMPA (Backhouse 1928)—Extra large flower, reflexed, with extremely broad petalled perianth of cream-white and immense cup, heavily frilled, with the coloring of Gallipoli; late		20.—
TROPIC SUN (Backhouse 1927)—Large cream-white perianth, reflexed, with widely flaring heavily frilled cup of golden yellow and deep orange; late, A. M. 1926	3.—	
WHITEWELL (Mooy 1910)—Pure white, broad petalled starry perianth, opening flat, or slightly reflexed; cup fluted and frilled, deep primrose, with orange edge; flower held well above foliage		6.—
WILL SCARLET (Engleheart 1898)—Medium-sized flower of informal habit; reflexed perianth, petals often slightly curled; good cup of yellow ochre with flaming orange-scarlet edge; fine for the rock garden, or for naturalizing near a small pool, F. C. C. 1898		6.—
YEKA (De Graaff 1927)—A huge flower of unusual form; the petals of the citron colored perianth are characteristically curved like the blades of a propeller, the very broad outer petals forming a perfect triangle suggesting a trillium; frilled golden yellow cup and conspicuous anthers of pure yellow; fine in the garden and for exhibition		20.—

Barrii Narcissus.

Division III: Barrii, cup or crown measuring less than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

	each \$	per 100 \$
ADELGAR (De Graaff 1928)—Flame-orange colored, deeply lacinated cup, supported by an extra fine perianth, creamy white, of unusual substance excellent exhibition novelty, A. M. 1928 ..	6.—	
ALCIBIADES (De Graaff 1927)—White perianth with outer petals very broad, slightly reflexed; inner petals narrower, but overlapping, rim of splendid yellow cup with deep red-orange frill; extra tall, and very late		20.—
ALCIDA (Backhouse 1921)—Giant flower, pure white perianth opening flat, star-shaped, with individual petals over 1½" wide; broad citron-yellow cup with blood-orange frill; strong grower, fine substance and wonderfully free-flowering; very late, A.M. 1921		10.—
ANNA CROFT (Backhouse 1927)—One of the leaders in every show and equally fine in the garden; perianth light primrose, supporting a large sized trumpet deeply crinkled and frilled; cup of darker yellow shading to orange at edge; very tall stem; mediumly early		80.—
ARTHUR BOWMAN (Backhouse 1927)—Fine, reflexed perianth of pure white; flat cup, lemon yellow, edged with oxblood-red; fine lasting flower; one of the best of its type		20.—
APPLEBY (Backhouse 1928)—Always outstanding in any show; splendid in the garden; flaring yellow cup an inch and a quarter in diameter with deep fringe of burning orange; broad petalled, cream-white perianth, opening flat; conspicuous apricot stamens standing out against the yellow cup add to its beauty; worthy a place in every collection	2.—	
BATH'S FLAME (Bath 1914)—Yellow perianth with darker cup deeply edged orange-scarlet, A. M. 1915		7.50
BLOOD ORANGE (Engleheart 1907)—Light yellow perianth, cup edged orange		6.—
BOHEMIENNE (De Graaff 1928)—Perfect flat perianth of pure cream-white; light canary-yellow cup with orange picotee; strong flower on tall stem, but very dainty		10.—
BRILLIANCY (Englebert 1906)—A conspicuous seedling, 4" across, informal star-shaped perianth of pale primrose, with deep, broad, yellow cup, picoteed red-orange at the very edge; A. M. 1906		10.—
CHARM (Williams 1910)—A low growing, daintily poised Barrii, pure white reflexed star-shaped perianth, densely frilled cup, primrose yellow at base, burning red-orange at edge; splendid variety for the rock garden and for other intimate locations		8.—
CINDERELLA (Backhouse 1927)—A dainty flower with perianth of the palest primrose, almost white, and nicely fringed cup of reddish golden-orange, the color extending down to the base		12.—

Barrii Narcissus -- continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
DIANA KASNER (Backhouse 1924)—A pure white perianth and a large fluted yellow cup with blood-red frill, very free-flowering and an excellent forcer, A. M. 1924. We consider this variety as one of our most valuable introductions and cannot recommend it too highly for show purposes		10.—
DOSORIS (Williams 1910)—Pure white overlapping perianth, flat cup, finely frilled, of red-orange, A. M. 1914		5.—
EARLY SURPRISE (Mooy 1914)—A little beauty; semi-dwarf habit of growth; pure white perianth with orange colored cup, fine for naturalizing, and the earliest for forcing of this type, F. C. C. 1924		6.—
ECLAIR (Backhouse 1929)—Semi-Poeticus type with broad overlapping perianth of purest white; and shallow cup yellow at base shaded to deep blood-red; unique flower of unusual substance, very late	40.—	
EDITH (Backhouse 1928)—One of the best of the new Poeticus type exceptionally wide perianth petals and fine form; verly late, A. M. 1928	24.—	
EFFIE (Backhouse 1927)—Perianth cream yellow with small harmonizing yellow-orange cup; extremely tall; very early	24.—	
ELLY NEY (De Graaff 1925)—Remarkable flower, entirely distinct, of perfect design and build; pure Poeticus white perianth, outer petals so broad they nearly touch, and the three inner petals overlapping, forming a saucer-shaped perianth for the cup of deep lemon yellow with the edge picoteed deep blood red, A. M. 1925	32.—	
EYEBRIGHT (Engleheart 1907)—Magnificent giant Barrii type; broadly reflexed cream-white perianth and nicely frilled flat lemon-yellow cup with contrasting edge of deep oriental red	4.—	
FIRETAIL (Crosfield 1910)—Deservedly popular the world over; broad petalled creamy-white perianth and large orange cup with scarlet-orange frill, F. C. C. 1925		20.—
FLEUR (Backhouse 1927)—Broad petaled reflexing perianth of pure Poeticus white, with a flat, deeply frilled cup, citron yellow, edged orange-red; beautifully proportioned, A. M. 1927	4.—	
FRAU MARGARET HOHMANN (De Graaff 1928)—Flat opening petalled cream-white perianth; flaring lemon yellow cup with orange margin, picoteed red on edge of frill; free-flowering, very late		10.—
FREIFRAU (Backhouse 1929)—Exceptionally tall stem and good neck supporting a broad creamlike perianth and flat yellow cup, shading to deep burning orange; unusually attractive		8.—
FUGA (De Graaff 1931)—Very large pure white star-shaped perianth; medium sized cup of bright vermillion orange, color extending to the base; most brilliant and outstanding of all the recent introductions	40.—	
GIONESIUS (De Graaff 1927)—A beauty, with flat nicely formed perianth of creamy yellow, 3¾" across, and a pale citron chalice-shaped deep cup, edged saffron orange	2.—	

Barrii Narcissus — continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
GLAD BOY (De Graaff 1929)—Nearly a self-color, with perianth lemon yellow, and deeply crinkled cup just a shade darker; extremely late, fine novelty	3.—	
LADY DIANA MANNERS (Backhouse 1925)—Very tall, with pure white wide overlapping petals, and deep lemon yellow flaring cup, edged red-orange medium late but excellent for forcing; splendid variety in every way, A. M. 1924	4.—	
LADY MOORE (Mooy 1916)—Pure white perianth; yellow cup with orange frill; substantial flower remaining in good condition even where many other varieties "burn"; late, but an excellent forcer, F. C. C. 1924		6.—
MASTERPIECE (Engleheart 1906)—Engleheart, perianth, creamy-white, star-shaped, flat, orange cup, nicely frilled, very free-flowering, A. M. 1912		6.—
MAY BLOSSOM (Wilson 1927)—One of the new Barrii-Poeticus hybrids with perianth of pure glistening white, overlapping petals, and yellow eye with red picotee; extremely tall, very striking; late blooming, A. M. 1924		80.—
MISS WILLMOTT (Tubergen 1907)—Extra fine pure white perianth; slightly reflexed, of Poeticus type, and deep yellow eye, picoteed orange-red		12.—
MRS. BARCLAY (Mooy 1924)—Large flower with flat, reflexed, broad-petaled overlapping perianth of pale primrose, changing to pure white; deeply frilled flat cup of primrose-yellow, with dainty orange picotee; extremely showy, and a great favorite in the garden for exhibition, A. M. 1925		20.—
MURIEL (De Graaff 1926)—Most distinct and delightful perfect round perianth of pure white, held on slim stem well above the foliage, gives much the effect of an anemone dancing in the breeze; cup with brilliant red edge; especially fine for naturalizing, A. M. 1926		10.—
NANNIE NUN (Backhouse 1923)—A charming very free-flowering variety creamy white perianth and clear orange cup, A. M. 1926		8.—
NORFOLK (Backhouse 1928)—Perianth with peculiarly crinkled petals light primrose; deep cup saffron yellow shading gradually to orange; out of the ordinary	24.—	
NIOBE (De Graaff 1926)—Perfectly formed, flat-opening broad petaled perianth of creamy white; flat eye, edged intense red-orange; the unopened bud droops prettily making a contrast with the opened flowers, A. M. 1926		30.—
NURSEMAID (Backhouse 1928)—Medium sized, slightly reflexing perianth; with broad overlapping petals; cup orange fringed scarlet		12.—
ODYSSEUS (De Graaff 1927)—Flat, pure white perianth, petals broad but not overlapping; deep lemon-yellow cup with frills so deeply lacinated as to give double effect		10.—
OTTAWA (De Graaff 1932)—Cream-white Poeticus perianth opening flat revealing a flaring frilled cup of most intense scarlet orange, shading to yellow orange at the base; very tall, fine neck, and in every way an outstanding flower	40.—	

Barrii Narcissus — continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
PEGGY (Williams 1930)—Very large, flat opening perfectly formed perianth, pure Poeticus white, and of exceptional texture; medium-sized cup of lemon yellow with golden orange margin; tall, vigorous grower; very late, A. M. 1930	6.—	
PEGGY BAUER (De Graaff 1929)—One of the giant Poeticus-like Barriis; broad perianth of gleaming white, opening flat or slightly recurved, with points of petals turned forward; cup yellow, edged intense red; refined artistic flower; very late	3.—	
PICADOR (Williams 1910)—Small dainty reflexed flower; an excellent sort for the rock garden		30.—
PRINCESS ASTRID (De Graaff 1927)—Beautiful flower of distinct coloring; primrose perianth, with broad overlapping petals; flat frilled cup of deep lemon shading to deep orange, with yellow breaks in the orange giving an effect similar to that of Radio, A. M. 1927	16.—	
RED BEACON (Williams 1916)—Creamy white overlapping perianth, cup orange, frilled		6.—
RED CHIEF (Williams 1910)—White star-shaped perianth flat orange cup		6.—
RICHMOND (Backhouse 1928)—A splendid large flower with cream-white starry perianth and flaring cup of pure yellow, tinged deep orange; outstanding variety, very late		60.—
ROSE MARIE (De Graaff 1926)—Extremely large flower on strong stem; broad petalled white reflexing perianth; fluted cup of pale primrose, shading to deep primrose at the frill; beautiful and outstanding flower; medium late, A. M. 1926	8.—	
SALEMBO (Backhouse 1928)—Perianth with extra broad petals forming a double triangle; each petal tipped with tiny spur; perianth very nearly 4" across with cup an inch and a half; pure even yellow-orange; vigorous grower, very tall; good neck; exceptionally fine show variety. Unusually well proportioned, slightly frilled cup, glowing orange, the unique shade of Cheiranthus Allioni, the Russian Wallflower, A. M. 1928	2.—	
SEAGULL (Engleheart 1895)—Large broad petalled perianth, slightly reflexed pure white, giving an effect suggestive of the name as the flowers seem to float above the foliage; cup light yellow, with red picotee edge; free-flowering; extremely tall; late, fine for naturalizing		5.—
STRIKING (De Graaff 1927)—Well-named, as this variety stands out at once in the largest collection; overlapping perianth of purest white with flat cup of striking color, just the shade of Orange King Calendula; tall, graceful stems make it a "dancing daffodil"		60.—
SHACKLETON (Tubergen 1914)—Exceptionally large and graceful flower, with broad, pure white, reflexed broad flat cup of chrome yellow shading to brilliant orange-scarlet; extra fine, F.C.C. 1925		80.—
SUNRISE (Backhouse 1907)—Pure star-shaped white perianth, with distinct golden rays extending up each petal from the base of the cup; small cup of clear deep yellow-orange; unique and very attractive, F. C. C. 1912		6.—

Barrii Narcissus — continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
SUNSTAR (Backhouse 1927)—Creamy-white, broad petaled perianth, segments slightly reflexed; flat yellow cup with broad orange margin; tall fine stem and neck; Poeticus habit; beautiful both in the garden and on the show bench, A. M. 1928	6.—	
SURPRISE (De Graaff 1930)—Perianth cream-yellow; segments broad, slightly reflexed; wide, yellow, chalice, picoteed salmon-orange; strong grower; free-flowering and extra good	2.—	
TARA RANEE (Crossfield 1914)—Broad petalled perianth of distinctly silken texture; segments slightly reflexed, pure white with indistinct golden rays; nicely proportioned cup of sunny yellow, with orange shading, deepening in the frill; extremely tall, extra fine, A. M. 1915	2.—	
VILLAGE BEAUTY (Mooy 1920)—Similar to Mrs. Barclay which was a forerunner of this fine variety, medium growth, extra fine perianth with broad petals irregularly reflexed, light golden stripes, something like those of an Auratum Lily, down each petal, turning later to pure white; cup yellow, picoteed orange, A. M. 1920 ..		20.—
VULCANUS (De Graaff 1927)—Fine cream-white perianth; slightly reflexed, frilled, flaring cup of red-orange		20.—

Leedsii Narcissus.

Division IV: Perianth white, cup white, or pale citron, sometimes tinged with pink or apricot. each \$ per 100 \$

- ARION** (De Graaff 1914)—Very broad-petalled perianth of double-triangle form, pure cream-white, with light sulphur-yellow cup, deep and flaring, orange picotee at the crinkled edge, A. M. 1915

DAISY SCHAFFER (De Graaff 1925)—One of the best of the remarkable new Giant Leedsii type; the flower 4½" across, with cup nearly 2" resembles a Giant Trumpet, but much more graceful in form; perianth pure white, with cup opening primrose and turning to light canary-yellow, deeper at the base; long, lemon-yellow stigma and styles add to the color harmony of this remarkable flower; undoubtedly a leader for years to come, A. M. 1925, F. C. C. 1929

DELAWARE (De Graaff 1927)—Somewhat similar to Daisy Schaffer, but smaller throughout, and if possible even more gracefully formed; strong grower and very free-flowering; cup opens a golden quince color, changing to creamy lemon, exceptionally deeply crinkled; a splendid flower

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH (De Graaff 1928)—Reflexed perianth of artistic form; petals of great size and substance; pure white with light lemon yellow trumpet; very tall

EMPIRE (Crossfield 1908)—A dainty, perfectly balanced flower of ideal proportions; pure white perianth of almost veil-like transparency, yet of good substance; delicately formed trumpet of mellow candle-light yellow; not one of the largest but certainly one of the most exquisitely beautiful of the newer light-colored Leedsii, A. M. 1920

EVANGELINE (Engleheart 1908)—A tall dancing daffodil with reflexed, star-shaped, white perianth, and lemon yellow cup; fine for naturalizing

GAINSBOROUGH (De Graaff 1927)—Perfectly formed, broad-petalled, flat opening perianth; light canary-yellow cup with dainty orange picotee around the deeply crinkled edge; tall growing and free-flowering; exceptionally fine

GERTIE MILLAR (De Graaff 1927)—Wonderful flower of the new Giant Leedsii type with pure white perianth similar to and as large as Van Waveren's Giant, with a beautifully proportioned pale primrose cup deeply fluted and frilled and of translucent texture; unusually long pistils and anthers match these colors perfectly; a most handsome flower, A. M. 1930

GRAND CANYON (De Graaff 1927)—Splendid representative of the new type of Giant Leedsii, which might well be termed "cactus" narcissi; the extremely long petals of the perianth are gracefully twisted forming a remarkable artistic star-shaped flower of great size; the straight cup opens pale lemon but changes to pale primrose and finally to cream white, the exact shade of the perianth; a wonderful flower for the large rock garden and to plant in groups against evergreens

6.—

40.—

60.—

10.—

8.—

5.—

12.—

2.—

40.—

Leedsii Narciscus — continued.

each \$ per 100 \$

HERA (De Graaff 1914)—Broad-petalled creamy white perianth, star-shaped and deeply frilled cup of creamy white with a dainty edging of light primrose; one of the most chastely beautiful of all daffodils, A. M. 1915	6.—
LAUGHING WATER (Goodwin 1916)—Perianth, pure white, and light canary-yellow cup; finely proportioned and graceful flower, held well above the foliage; free-flowering and excellent for naturalizing	8.—
LORD KITCHENER (Backhouse 1905)—Fine star-shaped white perianth; canary-yellow cup, nicely frilled, A. M. 1905	5.—
LOUIS CAPET (De Graaff 1927)—A dainty little flower of perfect conformation from whatever angle viewed; poised on tiptoe ready for a dance at the slightest breath of air; perianth white; trumpet light primrose, with golden anthers, and pale green shading to gold; foliage clean and upright, not too heavy; an ideal narcissus for naturalizing and for the rock garden; there is a mistaken idea that only low-priced varieties should be utilized for naturalizing; half a dozen bulbs of such new varieties as this one make an immediate show and will increase rapidly	8.—
MRS. FRANCIS KING (Backhouse 1927)—Selected by Mrs. Francis King as the most beautiful of De Graaff's 1926 introductions; large bud with long, pointed closed sheath opening to a beautiful flower with pure cream-white, reflexed, broad petaled perianth, and long trumpet of loud speaker type, but deeply frilled, pale citron, shading to orange	4.—
MRS. NETTE O'MELVENY (Backhouse 1928)—Surely the "little people" must have been abroad frolicking in the moonlight when this fairy flower was born; a dancing daffodil with pure white perianth and cup of clear lemon yellow, with orange picotee; splendid foliage, tall, graceful stem, and good neck; in every way a delightful flower and sure to become immensely popular	8.—
PALLAS ATHENE (De Graaff 1928)—Tall, stately, and chaste, like the pale, slim-limbed moon-goddess, this variety is well named; a graceful stem supports the finely formed, nicely balanced flower with its delicate citron trumpet and still paler perianth; one of the most artistic of all daffodils	2.—
RADIO (De Graaff 1927)—Unique flower for the collector or for exhibition; pure white perianth, flaring yellow cup, nicely frilled, and with distinct white stripes or rays running down from the edge	6.—
ROCKY MOUNTAINS (De Graaff 1927)—An absolutely distinct type; cactus-like perianth, 4 or 5" across, tapering, loud-speaker type trumpet of deep primrose, fluted its entire length and deeply frilled; a remarkable flower; immediately outstanding in the largest collection; informal in character but not freakish, and a great favorite with all who see it	4.—
SILVER STAR (Backhouse 1927)—Perfect broad-petalled star-shaped perianth of pure cream-white, with finely proportioned, wide mouthed trumpet of primrose, changing to cream white, just a shade deeper than the perianth; extra fine, and very free-flowering	12.—

Leedsii Narcissus — continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
TULLIA (De Graaff 1929)—Remarkable beautiful, self-color; fine, broad-petalled perianth and short cup with double frill, both of creamy-white, the cup having a faint pink flush at the edge	4.—	
VERONICA (De Graaff 1927)—Perfect rounded broad-petalled pure white perianth; small deeply frilled and fluted cup of pinkish apricot; especially dainty and charming	6.—	

Narcissus Triandrus and Triandrus Hybrids.

Division V: These are the cyclamen-flowered daffodils with reflexing petals. The flowers are more or less drooping, of elegant form and graceful habit.
per 100 \$

TRIANDRUS ALBUS—The dainty little "Angel's tears" daffodil was found by the late Mr. Peter Barr on the mountains of Spain and Portugal, growing in very hard, firm, fine gritty soil, sometimes in the narrowest fissures of granite slatestone rocks. They make beautiful pot-plants and do very well in the rock garden were they form a picture of grace and beauty. They prefer shade, a gritty soil and a well-drained position; no manure should be given	6.—
TRIANDRUS CALATHINUS—One of the most beautiful little daffodils in existence. The flowers, which are produced in drooping clusters of two or three, are snowy white, and more than twice the size of Triandrus Albus, with long goblet-shaped crown prettily fluted; the foliage has a curious habit of curling over, height 7 inch. For pots and the rock garden it is a perfect gem. This beautiful little daffodil thrives best in a mixture of leaf-mould, heath soil and coarse sand, with just a little bone flour added; no other manure should be given. The late Mr. Peter Barr collected this rare daffodil some years ago on one of the sea-swept Glenan Isles (off Brittany). Unfortunately it is no longer to be found there, the sea having washed away all trace of this little species. It is, however readily raised from seed	40.—
TRIANDRUS CONCOLOR (true)—Bearing clusters of dainty fragrant flowers of similar form to Triandrus Albus, but of a uniform soft creamy yellow, a very rare and beautiful little daffodil, height 7 inches	30.—
TRIANDRUS PULCHELLUS—A very beautiful little variety with elegant clusters of flowers with primrose perianth and creamy white cup, ht. 9 inches	24.—

Narcissus Triandrus Hybrids.

	per 100 \$
AGNES HARVEY (Spurrell 1902)—A most dainty daffodil of drooping habit, one to three flowers on a stem; white starry perianth with Triandrus type trumpet, of the same color, sometimes flushed faint apricot; a wonderful flower for naturalizing, especially near water, and also for cutting; desirable in every way, A. M. 1902	8.—

Narcissus Triandrus Hybrids — continued.per 100
\$

MOONSHINE (De Graaff 1927)—A beautiful Triandrus hybrid, star-shaped creamy white flower, often 3 to a stem, drooping gracefully, very beautiful and a great favorite, especially for the rock garden or for naturalizing in the shade, A. M. 1930	20.—
MRS. ALFRED PEARSON (De Graaff 1923)—Dainty star-shaped flowers in generous clusters; white perianth and pale primrose cup; excellent for the rock garden	8.—
PEARLY QUEEN (De Graaff 1927)—2 or 3 flowers to a stem; star-shaped cream-white perianth, with clear lemon-yellow short trumpet; distinct pearly sheen provides the name; drooping habit; free flowering and a strong grower A. M. 1930	20.—
QUEEN OF SPAIN —A wild hybrid discovered in Spain. One of the most beautiful, distinct and graceful daffodils, and recommended either for pots and bowls or for naturalizing in woodlands, rock gardens etc. The flowers vary slightly in size, and sometimes in form of trumpet, but all are of a soft, delicate canary-yellow, with a graceful reflexing perianth, ht. 12 inches	8.—

Cyclamineus and Cyclamineus Hybrids.

Division IV: Cyclamineus blood like that of Triandrus, imparts such a distinct form to daffodils, that a separate division has been made for its hybrids, which have trumpets rich yellow, straight and tube-like and perianths reflexed as in a cyclamen, very early flowering.

per 100
\$

CYCLAMINEUS —The yellow cyclamen-flowered daffodil. This beautiful little daffodil was found by the late Mr. Peter Barr in Spain and Portugal, at the margin of mountain streams and in flooded meadows adjoining; the moister the situation, the finer were the blooms. It is the earliest of all daffodils, flowering from the middle of February to early March, and is a charming, elegant little flower of very distinct form. The trumpet is rich yellow, straight and tube-like, elegantly serrated at mouth, while the perianth is reflexed like a cyclamen. A valuable little species for pot-culture, edgings, and to naturalise in damp spots in the rock garden, in grass and in shady nooks, or at the water's edge; it delights in a dampish sandy peat soil and should be left undisturbed for years. Height 6 inches. F. C. C. 1887	12.—
FEBRUARY GOLD (De Graaff 1923)—Perianth golden yellow, trumpet tinged orange, very early, A. M. 1928	20.—
MARCH SUNSHINE (De Graaff 1923)—Smaller than February Gold and more adapted to rock garden planting	40.—

Jonquilla and Jonquil Hybrids.

Division VII: All varieties of Narcissus Jonquilla parentage, such as Buttercup, Odorus, etc.

	each \$	per 100 \$
JONQUILLA SIMPLEX —The true single sweet jonquil, of light elegant growth, bearing out of doors in May charming clusters of numerous small rich yellow flowers of delicious scent		4.—
JONQUILLA FLORE-PLENO —The true old double sweet jonquil, produces in May little heads of rich yellow double flowers, very fragrant and attractive for cutting		5.—
BUTTERCUP (Engleheart 1890)—Similar to Golden Sceptre; a clear buttercup yellow; somewhat lighter in color than that wonderful variety and with a straighter trumpet, a cross between Emperor and Jonquilla		5.—
CHRYSOLITE (De Graaff 1927)—A new jonquil yellow trumpet hybrid of well-balanced form and large size; pure light golden color; a generous proportion of two flowered stems, but just as beautiful as a single flower		80.—
GENERAL PERSHING (De Graaff 1919)—New type of jonquil hybrid; large as some of the moderately sized Ajax varieties, such as Golden Spur; foliage is flat but very long and narrow, much more graceful than that of Ajax type, flower much more refined in form than the Giant Trumpets, 3½" in diameter, of purest jonquil gold; trumpet just a shade deeper than the perianth; a lovely flower in every way and sure to become immensely popular, A. M. 1919	2.—	
GOLDEN SCEPTRE (De Graaff 1913)—A hybrid of Monarch crossed with a Single Jonquil. Standard bearer of the new type of jonquil x Ajax hybrid which has become popular because so much more gracefully proportioned than the Giant Trumpets; a medium-sized perfectly built flower of deep jonquil yellow, 3" or so in diameter, the perianth star-shaped, just a shade lighter in coloring than the trumpet, which is slightly rolled and flaring at the mouth like a miniature Ajax; the whole flower, as with the others in this class, is of the greatest substance keeping in perfect condition exceptionally long both in the garden and when cut; the foliage is attractive and the flowers are produced on tall tapering stems; very vigorous in growth and a strong propagator; Golden Sceptre should merit a place in every garden; late flowering, F.C.C. 1913		5.—
LADY HILLINGDON (De Graaff 1927)—A fine companion for Golden Sceptre, blooming earlier; cluster-flowering type, but well worth growing even if all the flowers came singly; perianth a clear butter yellow, with broad outer petals opening flat like those of a trillium, with the narrow inner petals curving forward around the moderate-sized shapely trumpet of deep jonquil yellow, with anthers to match; a lovely flower in every way, borne gracefully on a very tall stem above clean attractive foliage; ideal for cutting as well as for garden display and a strong propagator; every beholder falls in love with little Lady Hillingdon		20.—

Jonquilla and Jonquil Hybrids — continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
NUMA POMPILIUS (De Graaff 1927)—A splendid flower of extremely rich coloring; an intense, pure butter-cup gold, the beautiful little trumpet being reflexed and deeply frilled; it increases rapidly and makes an ideal daffodil for naturalizing or for the rock garden		20.—
ODORUS CAMPERNELLII , true (Campernellii Jonquil)—Elegant rush-like foliage and clusters of bright yellow fragrant flowers with open deeply lobed cup, ht. 18 inches; valuable for border decoration and early forcing		5.—
ODORUS ORANGE QUEEN (Goodwin 1908)—A very striking variety, 2 to 3 flowers on a stem, color intense golden-orange, cup prettily fluted. Delightful jonquil fragrance. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion on wiry stems about level with the tops of the strong but not coarse foliage; truly a daffodil for every garden and the gayest of the lot, large or small, for cutting, display or exhibiting		5.—
ODORUS RUGULOSUS —Bearing rich yellow fragrant flowers, two to four on a stem, with broad imbricated perianth and straight wrinkled cup, foliage erect and rush-like, a fine showy variety when massed in beds and borders, and valuable for cutting		5.—
ODORUS RUGULOSUS MAXIMUS —A fine large-flowered hybrid, almost a self bright yellow, perianth broad and solid, crown straight and broadly fluted at margin, ht. 18 inches		6.—
ODORUS CAMPERNELLII PLENUS —The tall double Campernellii Jonquil, a very charming variety, bearing on tall graceful stems heads of fragrant double yellow flowers of elegant form, height 15 inches. It makes an attractive pot and border plant, and will bear gentle forcing		5.—
ROMULUS (De Graaff 1930)—Similar to Numa Pompilius, not quite so tall, and a shade lighter in color, with a shorter and more flaring trumpet	4.—	
TULLUS HOSTILIUS (De Graaff 1927)—Of the jonquil yellow trumpet type; strong growing flower of remarkable substance, lasting exceptionally long in the garden or when cut; an ideal daffodil for informal use and for the large rock garden		6.—
WHITE WEDGEWOOD (De Graaff 1927)—A dainty and charming flower borne on a tall stem; starry perianth of cream-white, with a trumpet of a pale primrose; beautiful for cutting and effective in groups in front of the daffodil border, among other varieties		80.—

Tazetta and Tazetta Hybrids.

Division VIII: Including Polyanthus or Bunch-flowered Narcissi, Poetaz Narcissi and Tazetta Hybrids.

Polyanthus or Bunch Fowered Narcissi.

	per 100 \$
GRAND SOLEIL D'OR—Perianth golden, cup deep brilliant orange, early and very showy, suitable for early forcing or for planting out, producing a brilliant effect in the garden; a very old garden plant known in Parkinson's day (1629)	5.—
PAPER WHITE GRANDIFLORA—A large-flowering variety of the Early Paper White Narcissus, bearing elegant trusses of snowy white fragrant flowers	3.—

Narcissus Poetaz-New Hybrid Polyanthus Narcissi.

A fine race of daffodils, resulting from a cross between Poeticus Ornatus and the finest varieties of Polyanthus or bunch-flowered varieties, the Poeticus being the seed-bearing parent. The plants are tall and vigorous growers with strong erect foliage and bearing heads of well-formed flowers, deliciously fragrant; they are much finer than the old Polyanthus types, and have the advantage of being much hardier.

We offer a complete range of varieties, including the two winners of First Class Certificates in Holland, Glorious and Golden Perfection. For those interested in hybridizing, we do not know of a better field as most of the existing commercial varieties seed freely.

	each \$	per 100 \$
ADMIRATION (v. Waveren 1913)—Lemon-yellow-perianth, orange cup, A. M. 1914		10.—
ASPASIA (Van der Schoot 1910)—Pure white perianth, yellow cup, true Poeticus form, fine long stems		6.—
CHEERFULNES (Van der Schoot 1923)—The double Elvira, a very pleasing double white Poetaz, good stems, a fine garden and show flower		10.—
DUPLEX (Van der Schoot 1904)—Soft yellow perianth, dark yellow cup		6.—
ELVIRA—Creamy white perianth, yellow cup edged orange		6.—
FRANS HALS—Creamy white perianth, yellow cup, free-flowering		6.—
GLORIOUS (Williams 1923)—Tall, flower delightfully informal in habit, perianth Poeticus white with eye orange, edged red; good for semi-shade; very early and an excellent forcer, F. C. C. 1927 ..	6.—	
GOLDEN PERFECTION (De Graaff 1927)—A perfect perianth with wide overlapping segments, deep citron yellow with mica sheen and cup of pure gold perfectly proportioned to balance of flower; calyx grey-green flecked with gold; a Giant Poetaz unique in its class, F. C. C. 1926		12.—

	each \$	per 100 \$
IDEAL (Van der Schoot 1907)—Bears up to seven flowers on a stem; perianth white and cup dark orange		6.—
KLONDIKE (Van der Schoot 1907)—Rich yellow perianth, darker cup, one of the finest yellows		6.—
LAURENS KOSTER (Vis 1923)—Creamy white perianth, lemon-yellow cup, free-flowering, recommended		6.—
MAJESTIC (Van Waveren 1916)—Snow-white perianth, bright yellow cup		6.—
ORANGE CUP (Tromp 1916)—Yellow perianth, cup orange-red, nicely frilled		6.—
ORANGE PRINCE (De Graaff 1907)—Perianth creamy white, cup deep orange, attractive		40.—
SYCAMORE (Prins 1923)—Large pure white perianth, dark yellow cup		8.—

Tazetta Sub-species.

CANALICULATUS —A dainty little Polyanthus Narcissus from Mentone, suitable for sunny situations in the rock garden; it has narrow erect bluish green foliage and bears heads of three to four flowers with white perianth and globular golden cup, sweetly scented; ht. 6 inches	8.—
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Poeticus Narcissus.

Divison IX.

	each \$	per 100 \$
CHAUCER (Engleheart 1907)—White perianth, with broad petals, separated; of informal habit, intensely vivid scarlet cup; very early; fine for exhibition; very tall		6.—
COMUS (Engleheart 1907)—Fine flower of recurvus type; medium heigth and excellent for the rock garden; pure white perianth; flat lemon yellow eye, frilled deep red; fine foliage; excellent for naturalizing or for the rock garden		6.—
DECAMERON (De Graaff 1927)—Large, snow-white flat opened perianth; with pheasant's eye cup, yellow edged red; tall stems holds flowers well above clean, greenish-blue foliage		12.—
DULCIMER (Engleheart 1913)—Pure white perianth; cup of a striking greenish yellow with very broad, scarlet orange margin; different and very striking; extremely late, A. M. 1927		16.—
EDWINA (De Graaff 1926)—Purest white perianth, broad and overlapping petals, very flat cup, yellow-edged red. Fine form and substance, highly recommended, A. M. 1926		24.—
GLORY (Segers 197)—White perianth, yellow cup, edged red		5.—
HOMER (Engleheart 1898)—Large star-shaped perianth, gleaming white, with flat eye, yellow edged red; tall, graceful, and free-flowering; one of the best of the Poeticus varieties; very late ..		6.—
HORACE (Engleheart 1907)—Similar to Homer, but not so tall; very broad perianth petals, A. M. 1914		6.—
JULIET (Engleheart 1907)—Saucer-shaped perianth of pure white, petals, inclined to flex forward; flat frilled cup with bright red edge		6.—
KENTUCKY (De Graaff 1928)—Absolutely distinct variety showing new coloring, the perianth being a distinct coffee shade, with orange-red cup; flowers of moderate size, but borne well above the foliage on splendid slender stems; unusually dainty flower ..	8.—	
MELINDE (De Graaff 1927)—Tiny little Poeticus-like flower, sometimes bearing 2 blooms to a stem, growing 8 to 12 inches tall; glistening snow-white perianth gracefully reflexed from a "pheasant's eye" cup; a wonderful little daffodil for the rock garden, flowering when most of the other early bulbs have passed		8.—
ORNATUS —A good commercial Poeticus		5.—
ORNATUS MAXIMUS —Extremely broad overlapping petals, recurving from typical pheasant's-eye cup; a larger Ornatus, unsurpassed for naturalizing		6.—
RUPERT BROOKE (Engleheart 1927)—One of the finest of the new Poeticus varieties, beautifully proportioned; small pheasant's eye reddish cup		20.—
SNOW KING (Dawson 1910)—Glistening white perianth with exceptionally broad petals; cup with broad red edge; outstanding among the newest Poeticus varieties; tall growing; good neck, A. M. 1927		80.—

Double Narcissus.

	each \$	per 100 \$
Division X.		
ALBUS PLENUS ODORATUS (Poeticus flore pleno)—Snowy white, sweet-scented, highly recommended		4.—
ARGENT (Engleheart 1907)—Nicely built flower of white and canary yellow; attractively formed, resembling a carnation, a cross between von Sion and Poeticus Ornatus		6.—
DAPHNE (Culpin 1914)—The most promising novelty of 1928, pure white, sweet scented, large double flowers, early forcer, A.M. 1928	4.—	
DUBLOON (Engleheart 1907)—Longer petals of primrose, interspersed with shorter petals of canary yellow, giving a golden glow to the entire flower		6.—
INDIAN CHIEF (Backhouse 1927)—Very large and very double, bright yellow interspersed with orange; the petals curled and twisted		60.—
LIVIA (Backhouse 1929)—Taller and smaller but of better form than Indian Chief; sulphur-yellow and burnt orange, A. M. 1930	6.—	
MARY COPELAND (Copeland 1914)—One of the famous varieties of the new semi-double type, this variety has been termed the most striking double in cultivation; the longer petals are pure cream white with a golden ray down the center, interspersed with shorter petals of lemon and brilliant orange, giving a three color effect; unsurpassed for the garden or the show bench, F. C. C. 1926	3.—	
MOULIN ROUGE (Backhouse 1926)—Very lovely double, long primrose petals shading to cream down the center, short petals deep yellow orange, giving a tri-color effect; light citron yellow overlapping perianth, orange cup deeply frilled; very late, A. M. 1926	3.—	
ROYAL SOVEREIGN (Copeland 1908)—Valuable addition to the Twink group of semi-doubles, most graceful of all in form, and the most charming, if not the most striking, in coloring; creamy white interspersed with crinkled and frilled trumpet petals of primrose yellow, shading to pale primrose as the flower develops; a daffodil appealing to every flower lover's fancy, A. M. 1914	2.—	
SNOWSPRITE (Barr 1913)—A double Leedsii; flowers borne on tall stems; pure white, interspersed with very light lemon; a novelty and a good florist's flower; extremely late		10.—
THE PEARL (Zeestraten 1923)—Nice flower; not too double, creamy white, interspersed with sulphur-yellow, deeper at the center, very charming		6.—
TEXAS (Backhouse 1927)—Taller growing and of better form than Indian Chief; pale yellow interspersed with brilliant orange; very late, A. M. 1927	4.—	

Double Narcissus -- continued.

	each \$	per 100 \$
TWINK (De Graaff 1927)—Perhaps one of the most promising daffodils we have introduced. It is a double of the semi-full type, the petals alternating a soft primrose and clear orange, and so arranged as to give the flower a most attractive appearance and to make it a most adaptable flower for large scale decorative work. Twink forces as easily as Golden Spur, but also flowers very early in the field, is very free-flowering and hardy and we sincerely believe that, as soon as the stocks become larger, this variety will be used by every commercial grower. In the meantime it is a most splendid show flower and has created much interest whenever shown, A. M. 1926		20.—
VON SION —Pure yellow, good forcer		6.—

Various Species and Hybrids.

Division XI: Distinct forms which cannot be classed under any of the foregoing divisions.

per 100
\$

NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM—The Hoop Petticoat or Medusa's Trumpet daffodils. For the rock garden, edgings and small beds, these beautiful little daffodils are most charming, while if several bulbs are planted in pots or pans they are greatly prized for indoor decoration.

BULBOCODIUM CITRINUS—The large sulphur Hoop Petticoat. Very beautiful pale citron flowers, ht. 6 to 8 inches; delights in a damp sandy peat soil; no manure should be given 8.—

BULBOCODIUM MONOPHYLLYS or *Clusii*, the white Hoop Petticoat, native of N. Africa, producing in winter little snowy white flowers of exquisite beauty; charming in the rock garden or may be grown in pots in a cold frame or cool room; as soon as signs of growth are seen give water freely, ht. 6 inches. On no account should manure be given 8.—

BULBOCODIUM CONSPICUUS—The yellow Hoop Petticoat, flowers rich golden yellow, of hoop-petticoat form and rush-like foliage. Ht. 6 inches. It blooms from the end of February to early in March, and prefers a sandy peat soil with a fair amount of moisture while in growth, but not in summer; no manure should be given 6.—

JUNCIFOLIUS—The miniature rush-leaved daffodil, a charming and elegant species for pots or select spots in the rock-garden; it has small rich yellow flowers rather smaller than a jonquil with a dainty little flattish crown, ht. 3 to 4 inches, delicately fragrant; a native of the Pyrenees 12.—

SEROTINUS—A very rare little narcissus producing in October, on slender stems, miniature star-shaped fragrant flowers with silvery white perianth and minute golden-yellow cup, sometimes two to three flowers on a stem, ht. 10 inches. Plant in a warm spot on rockwork and lightly cover during winter, or grow in pots in a cold frame 25.—

Dutch-Iris—De Graaff Hybrids.

This very distinctive group is of recent origin and has in a few years won international recognition. The flowers are not only superior in substance, brilliancy and purity of color, but also earlier, larger and of greater refinement than the old Dutch and Spanish Iris. The new Hybrids we offer are readily distinguished by the narrow orange stripe on the falls, while the older varieties have a larger yellow blotch.

These iris are unsurpassed as cut flowers, since they will stand any amount of handling and traveling, while their earliness and good forcing habits make them valuable for the commercial grower and florist.


Their hardiness and large color range have made them very popular for garden purposes, and, though in extreme climates they need some protection, they seem to do quite well as far north as New York. The varieties we list have been carefully selected to give the full range of colors and we have large stocks of the varieties that have proven most profitable in the English and European flower markets. We also have a complete collection of the latest novelties, which show great improvements.

	p. 1000 \$
A. BLOEMAARD—Standards dark purplish blue, falls lighter blue, very large flower, early, 20 in., A. M. 1921	30.—
ABRAHAM STORCK—Standards steel-blue, falls very dark blue, a very large iris and the best blue, 24 in., A. M. 1928	40.—
ADRIAN BACKER—Uniform purple-lilac, good substance, 20 in., A. M. 1921	30.—
CITRONELLA—Lemon-yellow self-color, filifolia type, 22 in.	40.—
D. HARING—Standards greyish white, falls pure white, very large flower of great substance, early, 26 in., A. M. 1923	30.—
DIRK DALENS—Large pale blue standards, falls blue with very narrow orange stripe, 21 in., A. M. 1927	40.—
E. B. GARNIER—Standards and falls uniform deep blue, the improved Emperor, 24 in., A. M. 1922	30.—
GERRIT VAN HEES—Broad, short, purplish-blue standards, very large royal-blue falls, pale yellow stripe, excellent novelty, 26 in., A. M. 1931	80.—
GOLDEN BRONZE—Standards dark violet-edged bronze, falls attractive golden bronze, very beautiful, 22 in., A. M. 1930	40.—
GOLDEN GLORY—Standards golden yellow, falls darker, the dark Yellow Queen, 24 in., A. M. 1930	30.—
JACOB DE WIT—Standards very dark blue, falls dark blue. A very early iris of remarkable substance, the best medium-priced blue, 22 in., A. M. 1925, F. C. C. 1930	30.—
J. MATHAM—Beautiful novelty, pale cornflower blue self-color, a 1932 introduction, 24 in.	50.—
JAN WEENIX—Standards and falls soft lavender-blue, extra, 30 in.	40.—
LEONARDO DA VINCI—Standards creamy white, falls canary yellow with orange stripe, very large flower, early, 28 in.	40.—

Dutch Iris — continued.

p. 1000
\$

POGGENBEEK —Standards and falls uniform dark blue, great improvement on Imperator, 30 in., F. C. C. 1923	30.—
S. DE VLIENER , syn. Blue Horizon—Very broad and strong, light violet-blue standards, falls soft sky-blue, narrow orange stripe, large, beautiful flower, 27 in., A. M. 1927, F. C. C. 1930	40.—
S. VAN RUYSDAEL —Standards violet-purple, falls paler violet, unique color, very effective, 23 in., A. M. 1925	40.—
THERESE VAN DUYLL—SCHWARTZE —Standards pale corn-flower blue, falls pure white, with narrow orange stripe, excellent cut flower, 24 in., F. C. C. 1925	30.—
WHITE EXCELSIOR —Uniform pure white, falls very broad, very good form and substance, very early forcer, the best medium-priced, 22 in., F.C.C. 1921	30.—
W. VERSCHUUR (Indian Chief)—Standards violet, tinged bronze, falls bronze. Excellent novelty, 24 in., A. M. 1928	40.—
W. ZUIDERVELD (Violet Queen)—Standards and falls uniform light bluish violet, very large flower of fine proportions, 20 in., A. M. 1927	50.—
YELLOW QUEEN —Standards and falls golden yellow. Thin wiry stems, excellent for forcing or outside, the best medium-priced yellow, 28 in., A. M. 1921, F. C. C. 1930	30.—

 We can supply all other varieties of Dutch and Spanish Iris, but recommend only the above mentioned.

Iris Reticulata.

The violet-scented iris, flowering outside in February, brilliant deep violet-purple flowers with golden-yellow blotch.
We have secured a very fine strain of this scarce iris and can offer a limited quantity of extra strong bulbs 12.—

per 100
\$

Spanish Iris.

Since the new Dutch iris we offer are so far superior, we do not offer in this list any of the old Spanish types. We have, however, two unique novelties with ruffled petals, which we recommend strongly.

GOLDEN LION—26 in., F. C. C. H. 1924, standards lemon-yellow, falls golden yellow, standards not so much frilled as falls. Very beautiful 25.—
GOLDEN WONDER—26 in., A. M. H. 1918, standards and falls folded yellow, both very much frilled. A very graceful and attractive flower 25.—

per 100
\$

Iris Tingitana Hybrids.

The two Tingitana Hybrids we offer are a distinct improvement over the French Tingitana iris, in that they can be depended upon to flower and in that they are hardier. Recent winters have shown us, however, that considerable care should be taken in planting these bulbs outdoors and we recommend them only for greenhouse forcing. Plant the bulbs in deep pots as soon as received, plunge the pots in beds and cover with a 2-inch layer of pure soil. If necessary, cover this with straw or litter as a frost protection. Bring the pots into the greenhouse towards the time frost can be expected and keep them cold but frost-safe (40-50° Fahr.). As soon as the buds are palpable, the temperature can be increased gradually to 55° Fahr. It should be kept in mind that irises want more water than any other bulbs. For very early forcing only the top size bulbs should be used.

THE FIRST—24 in., F.C.C.H. 1922, standards and falls beautiful marine-blue, strong stems, excellent forcer 6.— 50.—
WEDGEWOOD—24 in., F.C.C.H. 1922, standards blue, falls lighter blue, excellent forcer 6.— 50.—

p. 100 p. 1000
\$ \$

Iris Filifolia.

IMPERATOR—Large free-flowering, dark blue iris. Later than the Dutch, but a good commercial variety 20.—

Earlham Large-Flowered Hybrid Montbretias.

These are the magnificent new montbretias which have attracted so much attention the last year or two at the Royal Horticultural Society's shows in late summer and during autumn and gained the Gold Medal. They are a completely new race of flowers, the result of hybridization successfully carried out by the late Mr. Sydney Morris of Earlham Hall, Norwich. They represent an enormous advance over the ordinary montbretias in commerce, being generally much taller and more robust in growth, and having flowers of great size and beauty, some measuring 3 to 4 or more inches in diameter. These montbretias make first-class border plants and are of great decorative value for cutting.

Montbretias are of easy culture, preferring a light loamy soil well-enriched with leaf mould, but no manure or chemical fertilizer should touch the roots. A little bone meal can be used and a light dressing of lime may prove beneficial. The moisture supply should be good. They thrive in the partial shade of borders or shrubbery as well as in full sunlight. If planted in the fall, mulch lightly with peat or litter but not manure.

In severe climates spring planting is best and they can be given the same treatment as gladioli.

	per 100 \$
GOLDFINCH —The branching heads of flowers are of good size, bright yellow with small maroon blotches at center, outer petals heavily shaded brilliant cherry-scarlet, very decorative	10.—
HIS MAJESTY —A glorious variety, flowers measuring, 4 inches or more across, very broad-petalled, deep velvety scarlet shading down to gold, reverse of petals dark crimson shading down to gold, height 4½ feet; the largest-flowered of all montbretias. First Class Certif., R.H.S. and Glasgow	10.—
JAMES COEY —Flowers very large and open, of perfect form, with smooth broad petals, rich deep vermillion-scarlet with golden-orange lustre, center yellow with crimson blotches, very handsome, height 3½ feet, Award of Merit, Haarlem and R. H. S.	12.—
LEMON QUEEN —Creamy yellow, pale center and deep orange buds, a very attractive flower and of great decorative value	4.—
MARJORIE —Large open flowers,, orange-yellow, with crimson centre, a beautiful flower, perfectly flat when fully open, height 3 feet	4.—
POCAHONTAS —Rich coppery scarlet, with golden lustre. Center orange with small blood-crimson blotches; flowers large and handsome, height 3 feet ..	12.—
PRINCESS —Brilliant ruby-scarlet, flowers of fair size, center yellow with small crimson blotches, very effective, height 2½ feet	12.—
PRINCESS MARY —A beautiful shapely flower, pale yellow petals with red tip, and three of the petals bright crimson on reverse side	12.—
QUEEN ADELAIDE —Deep orange-shaded with red on outer side of the petals, strong grower, flowers 4 ins. in diameter. Award of Merit, R.H.S.	12.—
QUEEN ALEXANDRA —A choice variety with erect habit of growth, chrome-yellow with carmine blotch at base of petals, late-flowering, height 4 feet, Award of Merit, R.H.S. and Haarlem 1926	10.—

Montbretias — continued.

	per 100 \$
QUEEN CHARLOTTE—Of free branching habit, flowers orange-scarlet, center shading to primrose with ruby markings, height 2½ feet	12.—
QUEEN OF SPAIN—Flowers of large size, brilliant deep golden-orange, reverse of petals golden-apricot with small crimson and purple calyx, color very brilliant and effective, height 2½ to 3 feet, Award of Merit R.H.S. and Haarlem	25.—
UNA—Flowers rich apricot with carmine blotch; a well-shaped flower of good substance, height 2½ feet, Award of Merit, R.H.S.	8.—
NEW HYBRIDS—From which some charming varieties may be selected	
per hundred \$ 5.—, per thousand \$ 40.—	



